

33 and 34, but without descriptions or references. A species of *Hippocampus* is also figured from the lake.—H. A. PILSBRY.

---

ACANTHINA.—In preparing my "Notes on the Acanthina from California" published in the NAUTILUS for July, 1924, I overlooked a recent paper published in the Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London, August, 1918. In this paper "On the Radula of the genus Acanthina, G. Fisher", by Rev. A. H. Cooke, a new subgenus Acanthinucella is proposed for the California shells and it is pointed out that *Monoceros unicarinata* Sby., has priority over *Monoceros engonata* Conr. Our old friend *Monoceros engonata* Conr. therefore becomes *Acanthina (Acanthinucella) spirata* Blainv., var. *unicarinata* Sby.—A. M. STRONG.

---

SEA GULL DROPS CLAM ON POLICEMAN.—The habit of sea gulls to carry clams in their talons to a considerable height and drop them on a hard surface to break, so that the bird can feed on the bivalve, nearly proved disastrous to Abe Loche, a former policeman of Atlantic City, N. J.

Loche was walking along the Boardwalk when one of the gulls flew high above him and dropped the clam directly on the man's head. He fell and had to be carried into a nearby drug store for treatment.—*Boston Globe*.

---

SHELLS WANTED.—Mr. E. E. Hand, of the Hyde Park High School, Chicago, would like to exchange with other High Schools. Also to receive as gifts or will pay for common species in lots of 50 or 100.

---

HELMINTHOGLYPHA UMBILICATA CAYUCOSENSIS.—A subspecies or local race of *H. umbilicata* has been found by Mr. E. P. Chace and Mrs. Chace on bluffs six miles north of Cayucos, San Luis Obispo Co., Cal. "The exact locality is the face of the ocean bluff almost within reach of the spray, near 'China Camp,' A. R. Storni ranch. The snails were living under the beach aster and hen-and-chicken plants. The bluff at this

point is about 40 ft. high, the lower half rock, the upper clayey loam."

This race differs from *umbilicata* by the smaller umbilicus, contained 11 to 16 times in the diameter of shell, by the dark color, between russet and cinnamon-brown of Ridgway (while the typical *H. umbilicata* is from old gold to isabella color). When denuded it is very close to pecan brown. The banding is similar, the dark band being darker than Ridgway's carob brown. It is profusely malleate, as in *umbilicata*. Height 16, diam. 25.5 mm., 6 whorls (type, No. 134843), or somewhat smaller, height 14.7, diam. 22.3 mm.—H. A. PILSBRY.

---

AMBLEMA NEISLERI NEST LOCATED.—In 1918 Mr. L. S. Frier-son sent me some money to be used toward finding the rare *Amblyma neisleri* (Lea). This was after he had examined a specimen the writer sent him from Florida for identification, and I think he stated it was the first specimen he had ever seen. Well, I used his money several times over since then in the endeavor to locate them, and it is only within the last few weeks that a nice little lot of choice specimens was received from a fisherman up on the Chipola River in northwest Florida. These came accompanied with *Amblyma boykiniana* (Lea) and *Elliptio incrassatus* (Lea), very fine specimens of both. As long as they last I will send a few specimens of the *neisleri* to anyone desiring them.—T. VAN HYNING, Director, The Florida State Museum, Gainesville, Florida.

---

PHYSA CUPRAEONITENS AND PHYSA SAYI WARRENIANA IN HOT SPRINGS.—*Physa cupraeonitens* was described by Professor T. D. A. Cockerell in 1889, from Wellsville Hot Springs, Colorado. Since then it has been "lost" to science. Last September I was able to stop for a few moments in passing the type locality in an automobile, and found the species still abundant both in the spring where it issues from the tunnel in the rocks and in the rivulet that comes from the bathing pool just below the spring. The water is quite warm, but, though it is called a hot spring, I would hardly speak of it as really hot.